

ILLINOIS MAPS

DRAWER 12A

ILLINOIS IN GENERAL

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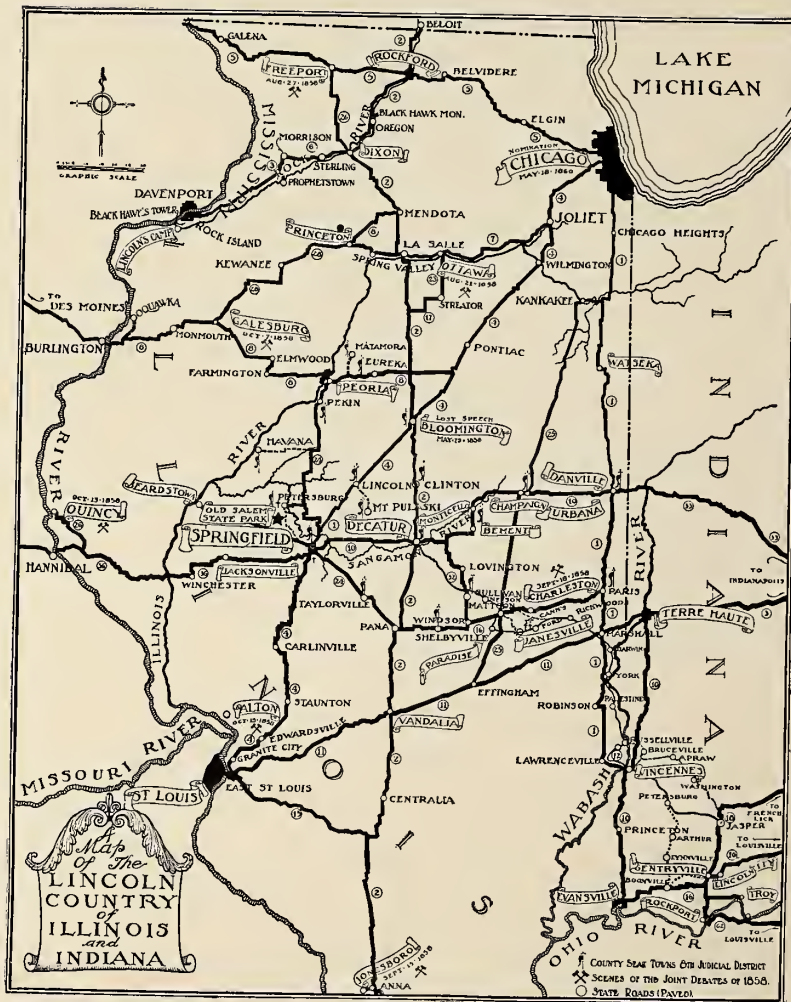


Illinois

Maps

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection



Know Your ILLINOIS

RAILROAD
ILLINOIS TERMINAL
SYSTEM





KNOW YOUR ILLINOIS



Lake Michigan

A DUPLICATE OF COLUMBUS FLAGSHIP BUILT FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION (1893) MAY BE SEEN IN JACKSON PARK CHICAGO



EASY transportation afforded by its rivers brought the voyagers of early days to the territory now known as the State of Illinois.

In later years, transportation has continued to play a big part in the development of its natural resources and the building of cities.

First were the water routes, then steam lines, to be followed by the modern form of motive power - - - electricity.

Today Illinois is served by a large and highly developed railway system of which the greater mileage and principal terminals are electrified, while congested intermediate cities are circled by outer-belt lines.

The Illinois Terminal Railroad System is the only independent railroad entering St. Louis from the East over its own rails and over its own (McKinley) Bridge across the Mississippi River. It is building in St. Louis, a new elevated-subway route, with underground freight and passenger terminals into the very heart of downtown St. Louis. This project, which is completely electrified, includes also the construction of a group of terminal buildings to facilitate the handling, storage and distribution of goods by rail or truck in all directions from St. Louis and within the St. Louis area.

The Illinois Terminal Railroad System operates a modern passenger service between St. Louis and Illinois points. Passenger trains are electrically operated - without noise or smoke - and include sleeper, bedroom car, parlor car and dining service.

Serving the Heart of the Nation

The Central Gateway to the North, East, South and West

Illinois Terminal Railroad System

Approximate Scale in Miles:



"NO STATE OF THE UNION surpasses Illinois in the romantic incidents of early days. These are full of color, action and adventure, for above these peaceful plains and woods once waved the flags of four contending nations, while men of the white race and the red strove continually for mastery . . . the continual conflict with savagery, the conspiracy of Pontiac, the Wars of the Revolution and of 1812 all had their fields of battle on Illinois soil; and there is scarcely a county without its romantic legends, its interesting traditions of the past."

RANDALL PARRISH IN "HISTORIC ILLINOIS"



ILLINOIS' CHAIN of TITLE*



OWNERS, OCCUPANTS OR CLAIMANTS	NATURE OF CLAIM	EXTENT OF CLAIM
INDIANS:		
Illinois (Illini) and others	Occupancy and use of soil.	Indefinite.
Illinois tribes:		
1. Mitchigamis	Occupancy and use of soil.	1. Originally west of the Mississippi River.
2. Kaskaskias	Occupancy and use of soil.	2. Region between Lake Michigan and Lake Peoria.
3. Peorias	Occupancy and use of soil.	3. Region of Lake Peoria.
4. Cahokias	Occupancy and use of soil.	4. Region of Cahokia and the American Bottom.
5. Tamaroas	Occupancy and use of soil.	5. Region of Southeastern Illinois.
SPAIN:	Columbus' Discovery, 1492.	Western Hemisphere.
ENGLAND:	Cabot's Discovery, 1498.	Continent of America.
SPAIN:	1. De Leon's Discovery of Florida, 1513. 2. De Soto's Landing on the Mississippi, 1541. 3. Mendenez' Proclamation, 1565.	1. North America south of Great Lakes. 2. Region on Mississippi River and its tributaries. 3. All North America.
FRANCE:	De Chastes—De Monts' Charter, 1603.	North America between 40 degrees and 46 degrees north latitude.
ENGLAND:	1. Patent for Virginia, 1606 and 1609. London Company, South Virginia. Intermediate district open to both. Plymouth Company, North Virginia. 2. Massachusetts Bay Charter, 1629. 3. Connecticut Colony Rights.	1. North America between 34 degrees and 45 degrees north latitude. 34 degrees to 38 degrees north latitude. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., Vol. 1. 120. 41 to 45 degrees north latitude. 2. Massachusetts Bay Country to sea on west. 3. Connecticut River Country.
FRANCE:	1. Canada and Indians of the west Treaty, 1671. 2. Discovery of Illinois, etc., by Marquette et al., 1673. 3. La Salle ceremony at the mouth of the Mississippi, 1682. 4. Crozat Patent, 1712. 5. Company of the West, 1717.	1. Northwestern Lake Region. 2. Illinois and the Northwest. 3. Mississippi and tributaries from Gulf to New France. 4. Same as far as the Illinois. 5. Same.
ENGLAND:	1. Treaty of Paris, 1763. 2. Transfer of Fort Chartres, 1765.	1. French possessions east of Mississippi River, except New Orleans and islands. 2. Same.
VIRGINIA:	1. Capture by Clark, 1778. 2. Erected into Illinois county.	1. Northwest of Ohio River. 2. Same.
UNITED STATES:	1. Cession from Virginia, 1784. 2. Cession from Massachusetts, 1785. 3. Cession from Connecticut, 1786. 4. Northwest Territory, by ordinance of 1787. 5. Indiana Territory, by Act of Congress, 1800. 6. Illinois Territory, by Act of Congress, 1809. 7. Illinois Territory, Second Grade, 1812. 8. Indian Cessions.	1. Country Northwest of the Ohio River. 2. 42 degrees, 2 minutes to 43 degrees, 43 minutes, 12 seconds, north latitude, west of New York to Mississippi River. 3. 41 degrees to 42 degrees, 2 minutes north latitude, west of Pennsylvania to Mississippi River. 4. Country northwest of the Ohio River. 5. Illinois, Indiana, etc. 6. Illinois, Wisconsin, etc. 7. Same. 8. Various tribes.
ILLINOIS:	Admitted as a State by Act of Congress, 1818.	Illinois.

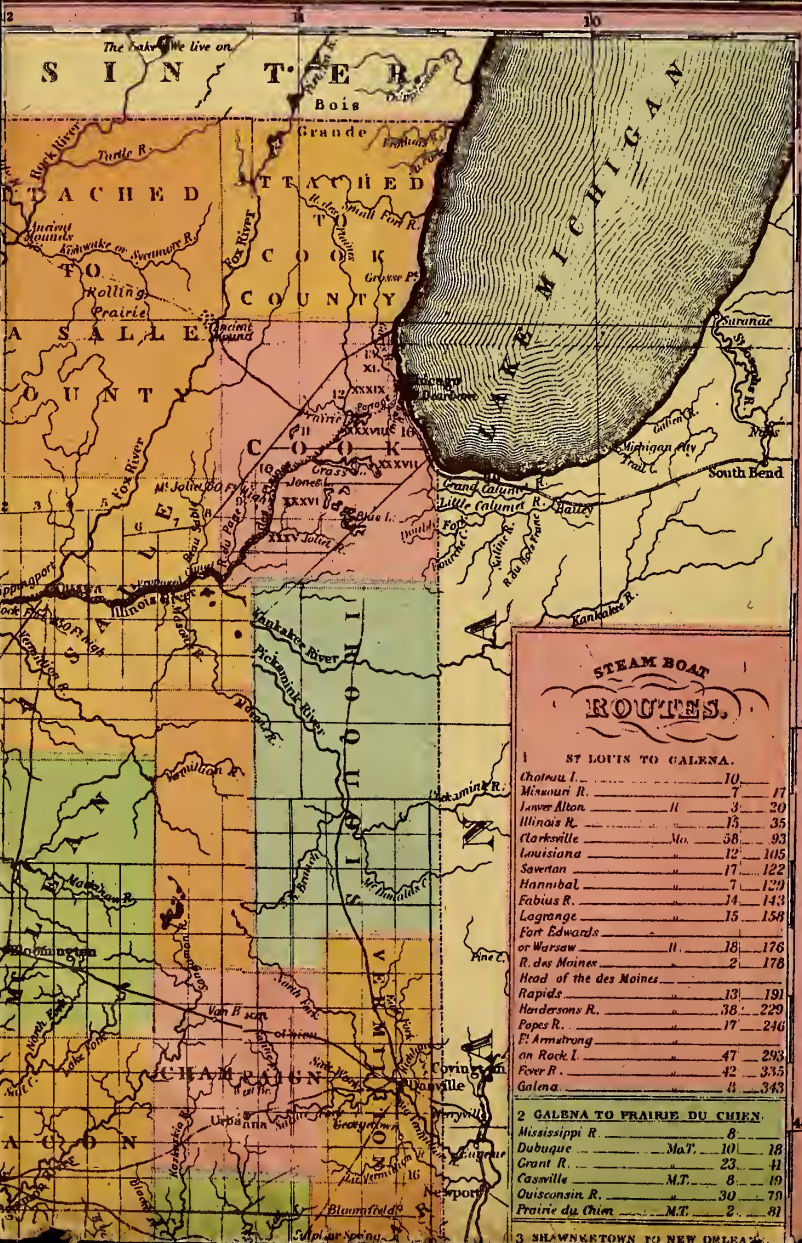
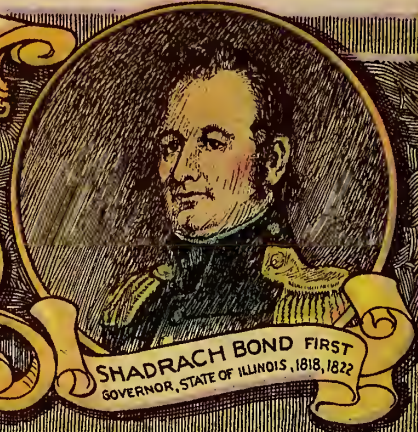
* From Perrin's History of Illinois.

*Not without thy wondrous story,
Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the nation's glory,
Illinois, Illinois,
On the record of thy years
Abraham Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan, and our tears,
Illinois.*



May 5, 1935

ITS
ARS AGO
 of a map
 1834. The
 ent events
 e period.



STEAM BOAT ROUTES.

1 ST LOUIS TO GALENA.

Chotau I.	10	
Missouri R.	7	17
Lower Alton	11	20
Illinois R.	15	35
Clarksville	No.	38
Louisiana	12	105
Sawyer	17	122
Hannibal	7	129
Fabius R.	14	143
Logrange	15	158
Fort Edwards	11	176
or Warsaw	2	178
R. des Moines		
Head of the des Moines	13	191
Rapids	38	229
Hendersons R.	17	246
Pope R.	47	293
El Armstrong	42	335
on Rock I.	8	343
Fover R.		
Galena		

2 GALENA TO PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Mississippi R.	8	
Dubuque	MaT.	10
Grant R.	23	41
Cassville	M.T.	8
Quiscousin R.	30	70
Prairie du Chien	M.T.	2

3 SILVERSTOWN TO NEW ORLEANS.



**MR.
LINCOLN'S
COUNTRY**



ILLINOIS—*Land of Lincoln*

Marking the arduous route that Abraham Lincoln and his family took on their long trek from Indiana to a new home in Illinois, the Lincoln Heritage Trail has become a rewarding experience for millions of travelers.

Special highway signs have been erected to identify the trail on your trip through this historic part of Illinois.

Lured to Illinois by enthusiastic letters from a cousin, 13 members of the Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln family set out in three hand-wrought wagons pulled by oxen and horses.

In early March 1830, the party crossed the flood-swollen Wabash River by ferry and first set foot in Illinois. An impressive stone and bronze memorial in a beautifully landscaped setting on U. S. 50 near Lawrenceville marks this spot.

The group proceeded to Lawrenceville and then headed north to Palestine and Hutsonville. Near Marshall, they turned westward and passed south of Charleston and Mattoon. The Kaskaskia was crossed near Sullivan. About 10 miles from Decatur on a bluff overlooking the Sangamon River, the party made its new home. A cabin was built and 15 acres of virgin prairie were broken and planted to corn.

The winter of 1830-31 was "the winter of the big snow" and the group suffered many hardships. Discouraged with Illinois, the family—with the exception of Abe who had gone to New Salem to seek his fortune—started back to Indiana in the spring. En route, they stopped in southern Coles County and were persuaded to settle. Here, Thomas and Sarah Lincoln spent their last years.

The cabin, furnished with period pieces, was the home of the elder Lincolns from 1837 until they died. The tranquility of the area is ideal for a summer picnic destination or for an overnight campout. Plan an environmental-historical outing to this rural area soon.

Illinois is rich in Lincoln history, with much of it centered in the Springfield area, the present capital of Illinois. Follow the Lincoln Heritage Trail markers to Springfield. Visit the magnificently restored Old State Capitol in the downtown section of the city. As you move from room to room, you will feel that the business of running the state still flows from this building, with the statesmen away for just a few minutes. See evidence—hanging vests, eyeglasses, quill pens, crumbled papers—of busier days now past.

While in downtown Springfield, tour the buildings where 20th century history is in progress. But also be sure to walk through the only home Lincoln ever owned. Notice the piano. It was played at the Lincoln marriage ceremony. And the dishes on the table were used to serve Lincoln's favorite dessert—whipped cream and sherry. The restored Lincoln-Herdon law office and the depot from which Lincoln left for the Presidency are nearby. The depot is filled with the accessories of early railroad history and is definitely pre-Women's Liberation with women's and men's waiting rooms.

With the Lincoln Heritage Trail markers to guide you, drive 20 miles northwest of Springfield to the historical village of New Salem, a part of New Salem State Park, where Lincoln served as Postmaster. Twenty-three buildings, depicting

the homes and businesses familiar to Lincoln, are open to the public.

Back in Springfield, pause at the impressive Lincoln's Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Lincoln's final resting place.

He lived in Illinois from 1830 till 1860, but because he was Lincoln, he belongs to all the people of the world.

Yet there is a particular sense in which Lincoln belongs to Illinois—and Illinois to Lincoln. This was his home. This, the place among all those he loved, was the place he loved most. Here he lived more than half his life and was buried. But here he lives on in a thousand tangible and intangible ways.

In Illinois, Lincoln came to know the people of the nation. He learned about their work, their hopes, their trials, their ideals. He met the miners of Galena, the traders of Cairo, the bankers of Chicago, the railroaders in Rockford, the boatmen in Havana.

He learned of law and justice in the courtrooms of Beardstown and Mt. Vernon and a score of other Illinois cities. In Illinois, he learned of love, and fatherhood, and grief. The only home he ever owned is in Springfield.

In New Salem, Lincoln cast his first vote, held his first political job and first ran for political office.

In Vandalia, in Springfield, in Jonesboro and in Freeport, he discovered—and tested—the political mettle that was destined to preserve the union.

When you are in Illinois, wherever you go, Lincoln has been before you.

This is the state of Lincoln and because some of Lincoln belongs to every man, this is your state, too.

MR. LINCOLN'S COUNTRY



Visit These Historic Scenes of the Lincoln Heritage

IROQUOIS COUNTY

- 1 Watseka - Historical Museum
- 2 Iroquois County Conservation Area

McLEAN COUNTY

- 3 David Davis Home
- 4 McLean County Conservation Area
- 5 Illinois Wesleyan University
- 6 Illinois State University

MASON COUNTY

- 7 Mason State Nursery
- 8 Sanganois Conservation Area
- 9 Duff Armstrong Burial Site

LOGAN COUNTY

- 10 Lincoln College
- 11 Lincoln Memorial Park
- 12 Postville Courthouse State Memorial
- 13 Archaic Indian Mounds at Lake Fork
- 14 Lincoln House
- 15 Kickapoo Park

DEWITT COUNTY

- 16 Dewitt County Museum
- 17 Fine Arts Center
- 18 Lincoln Statue
- 19 Weldon Springs State Park
- 20 The Homestead

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

- 21 University of Illinois
- 25 Chanutte Technical Training Center
- 26 Lake of the Woods Park
- 27 Krannert Center for the Performing Arts
- 28 Krannert Art Museum
- 29 Assembly Hall

VERMILION COUNTY

- 30 Lincoln Room
- 31 Salt Wells
- 32 Mann's Chapel
- 33 Kickapoo State Park
- 34 Vermillion County Museum
- 35 Harrison Park
- 36 Danville Jr. College
- 37 Forest Glen Preserve
- 38 Abraham Lincoln Trail Judicial Circuit Movement
- 39 Indian Treaty Site
- 40 Carl and Mark Van Doren Birthplace

CASS COUNTY

- 41 Almanac Trial

MENARD COUNTY

- 42 Ann Rutledge Grave
- 43 Covered Bridge
- 44 Long Nine Building
- 45 Lincoln's New Salem State Park

MORGAN COUNTY

- 46 Beecher Hall Illinois College
- 47 Governor Duncan Home
- 48 Octagonal House
- 49 MacMurray College

SANGAMON COUNTY

- 50 Covered Bridge
- 51 Covered Bridge
- 52 Lincoln Home State Park
- 53 Lincoln Monument and Tomb
- 54 Old State Capitol
- 55 Lincoln and Hernden Law Offices

MACON COUNTY

- 56 Macon County Museum
- 57 Northfork Museum
- 58 Millikin University
- 59 Friend's Creek Park
- 60 Spitler Woods
- 61 Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park
- 62 Governor Oglesby Home

PIATT COUNTY

- 22 Allerton Park
- 23 Yesteryear Heritage Museum
- 24 Monticello and Sangamon Valley
- 63 Bryan Cottage State Memorial

SCOTT COUNTY

- 64 Steven A. Douglas Monument

CHRISTIAN COUNTY

- 65 Lincoln Statue

DOUGLAS COUNTY

- 66 Rockome Gardens

EDGAR COUNTY

- 67 Twin Lakes

GREENE COUNTY

- 68 Henry T. Rainey Monument
- 69 Major Jesse Reno Birthplace
- 70 Koster Sight

MACOUPIN COUNTY

- 71 Blackburn College
- 72 Anderson House
- 73 Beaver Dam

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

- 74 Sunset House
- 75 Lake Coffeen

SHELBY COUNTY

- 76 Shelbyville Reservoir
- 77 Shelby County State Forest
- 78 Lake Mattoon
- 79 Covered Bridge

MOULTRIE COUNTY

- 80 Amish Settlement
- 81 Sullivan's Little Theater
- 82 Illinois Masonic Home

COLES COUNTY

- 83 Eastern Illinois University
- 84 Salem Cemetery
- 85 Lincoln Log Cabin
- 86 Fox Ridge State Park

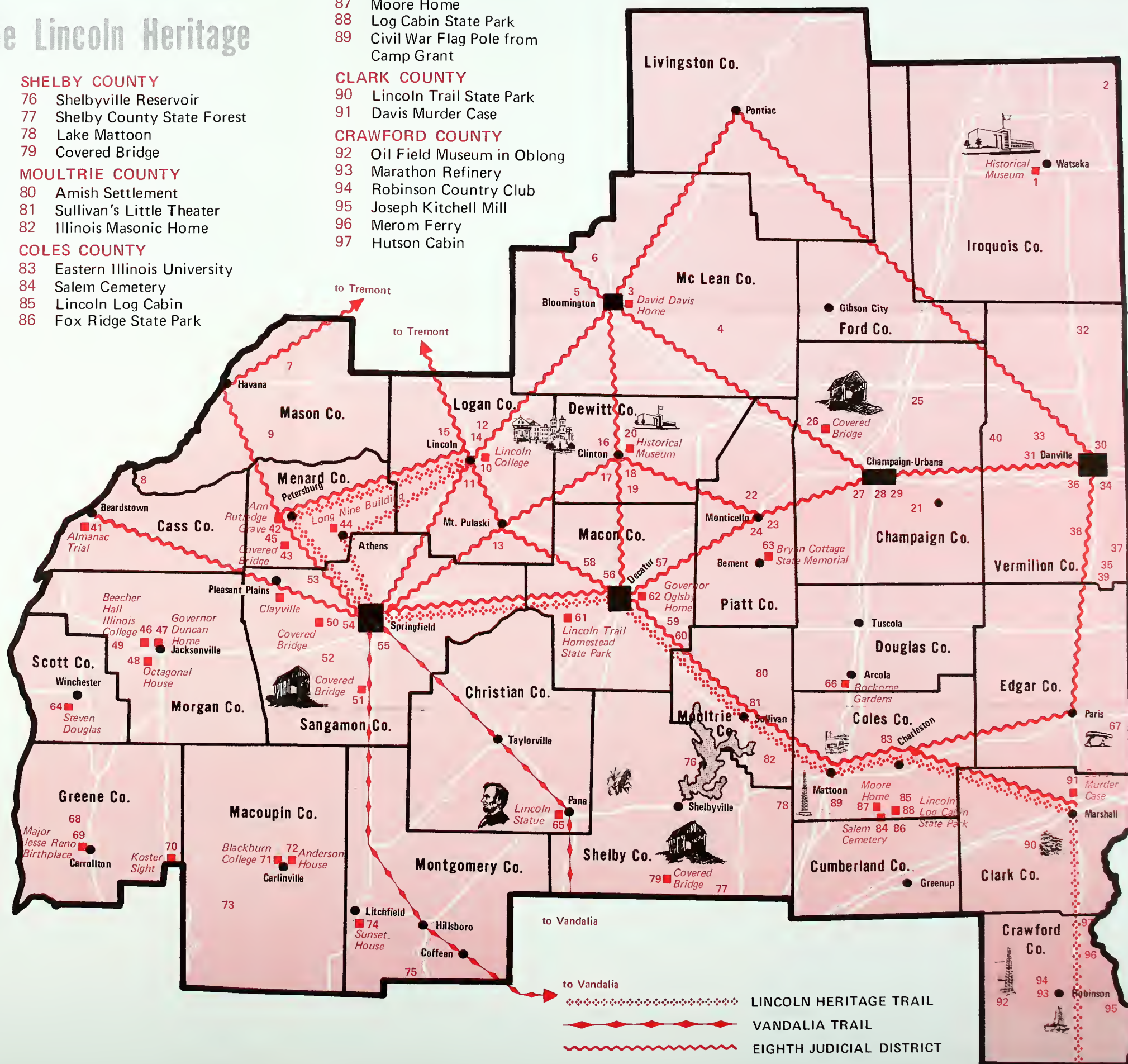
- 87 Moore Home
- 88 Log Cabin State Park
- 89 Civil War Flag Pole from Camp Grant

CLARK COUNTY

- 90 Lincoln Trail State Park
- 91 Davis Murder Case

CRAWFORD COUNTY

- 92 Oil Field Museum in Oblong
- 93 Marathon Refinery
- 94 Robinson Country Club
- 95 Joseph Kitchell Mill
- 96 Merom Ferry
- 97 Hutson Cabin



1974 Calendar of Events

MARCH

- 1 — **Jacksonville** — Faculty Recital of Contemporary Music. Merner Chapel. 8:15 p.m.
- 1-2 — **Bloomington** — IWU Opera. Presser Hall.
- 1-3 — **Champaign** — 84th Ann. Symphonic Band Concert. Krannert Cntr. for Perf. Arts.
- 2 — **Petersburg** — Illinois Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- 3 — **Springfield** — Camera Club Program. Illinois State Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- 7-10 — **Bloomington** — IWU drama: "Twelfth Night". McPherson Theatre.
- 7-17 — **Bloomington** — IWU Fine Arts Festival. Alice Millar Center for Fine Arts.
- 7-19 — **Bloomington** — Fine Arts Festival. IWU.
- 8 — **Jacksonville** — MacMurray Coll. Concert Band. Merner Chapel. 8:15 p.m.
- 8-10 — **Champaign** — Opera "Madame Butterfly". Krannert Center for Performing Arts.
- 9 — **Petersburg** — Illinois Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- 9 — **Pontiac** — Ann. Barbershop Show. Twp. H.S. Aud. 7:30 p.m.
- 10 — **Jacksonville** — Lenten Vespers: Comm. Choir, Jacksonville Symphony. Merner Chapel. 7:30 p.m.
- 10 — **Rossville** — Open Horse Show
- 12 — **Champaign** — Alfred Brendel, Pianist. Krannert Cntr. for Perf. Arts. 8 p.m.
- 13-14 — **Champaign** — Afro-American Jazz Festival. 8:00 p.m. Krannert Cntr. for Performing Arts.
- 13-16 — **Bloomington** — Play "Twelfth Night" McPherson Theatre. 8 p.m.
- 14 — **Shelbyville** — Senior Citizens Potluck Dinner. Lake Towers.
- 15-17 — **Jacksonville** — Theatre Production. Coll. Theatre. 8:30 pm
- 16 — **Petersburg** — Illinois Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- 16-17 — **Rossville** — Antique Show
- 17 — **Jacksonville** — MacMurray Music Assoc. Concert: Biggs Consort. Merner Chapel 8:15 p.m.
- 17 — **Shelbyville** — Illinois Fiddlers Assoc. Music Session. 4-H Bldg.
- 17 — **Springfield** — "Williamsburg-Story of a Patriot" Ill. State Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.
- 20 — **Bloomington** — Bridal Show presented by local merchants. Scottish Rite Temple.
- 20 — **Decatur** — Univ. Concert Series. The Norwegian Nat'l. Ballet. Kirkland Fine Arts Center.
- 21 — **Tuscola** — Miss Tuscola Contest & Style Show. Comm. Bldg.
- 22 — **Pontiac** — Tasting Luncheon by Jr. Women's Club. 1st United Methodist Church. 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m.
- 23 — **Petersburg** — Illinois Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- 24 — **Bloomington** — Opening Perf. of Amer. Passion Play. Scottish Rite Temple.
- 26 — **Bloomington** — Amateur Musical Concert. Scottish Rite Temple. 7:30 p.m.
- 27 — **Champaign** — Jazz Band. 8 p.m. Krannert Center for Performing Arts.
- 30 — **Petersburg** — Illinois Country Opry. Prairie Run.
- 31 — **Springfield** — "Delta of the Orinoca". Illinois St. Mus. Aud. 2:30 p.m.

APRIL

- 7 — **Trilla** — April thru September. Triple D Rodeo. 2 p.m. each Sunday.
- 13 — **Findlay** — OKAW Theatre Opry every Saturday night thru December 29. (con't. above)

19 — **Sullivan** — Opening of The Little Theatre

21 — **Rossville** — Open Horse Show.

27 — **Rockome Gardens** — Season Opens

MAY

11,12 - 18,19 - 25,26 — **Rockome Gardens** — Railsplitting Days

30 — **Rossville** — Registered Horse Show

30 — **Decatur** — Lake Decatur Water Sports Festival. National Speed Boat races.

JUNE

6-9 — **Springfield** — Midwest Horse Show. Fairgrounds.

7-9 — **Springfield** — Municipal Opera

9 — **Ruma** — Ann. Strawberry Ice Cream Social. St. Patrick's Parish Hall.

12-15 — **Metamora** — Old Settler's Festival

22 — **Rossville** — Antique Street Fair

22-23 — **Macon County** — Yesteryear Antique Show (Historical Society)

29 — **Springfield** — Illinois Kid & Buck Show-Fairgrounds

JULY

4 — **Champaign** — Champaign County Freedom Celebration

6 — **Springfield** — Old State Capitol Candlelight. Tours every Saturday night. 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

27 — **Shelbyville** — 10th Ann. Illinois Fiddlers' Contest. Hi-School Gym.

AUGUST

9-10 — **Springfield** — Illinois State Gladiola Show. Illinois Bldg. Illinois State Fair Grounds.

9-18 — **Springfield** — ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. 1,000,00 attendance Largest Agriculture Fair in the nation.

17-25 — **Mattoon** — Babe Ruth Baseball Tournament of Champions.

28, 29, 30, 31 & Sept. 1 — **Ridge Farm** — Ridge Farm Centennial.

SEPT.

6-8 — **Springfield** — Morgan Jubilee Horse Show.

14-15 — **Arcola** — Broom, Corn Festival and Fair

14-15 — **Lincoln** — 4th Ann. Abe Lincoln Railsplitting Contest and Crafts Festival.

14 — **Rossville** — Antique Street Fair.

28-29 — **Clinton** — Apple and Pork Festival

29 - 2 — **Pontiac** — 26th Central States Threshermen's Reunion.

30 - 1, 2 — **Hoopeston** — National Sweet Corn Festival.

31 - 1, 2 — **Macon County** — Historical Society Annual Yesteryear Fair.

OCTOBER

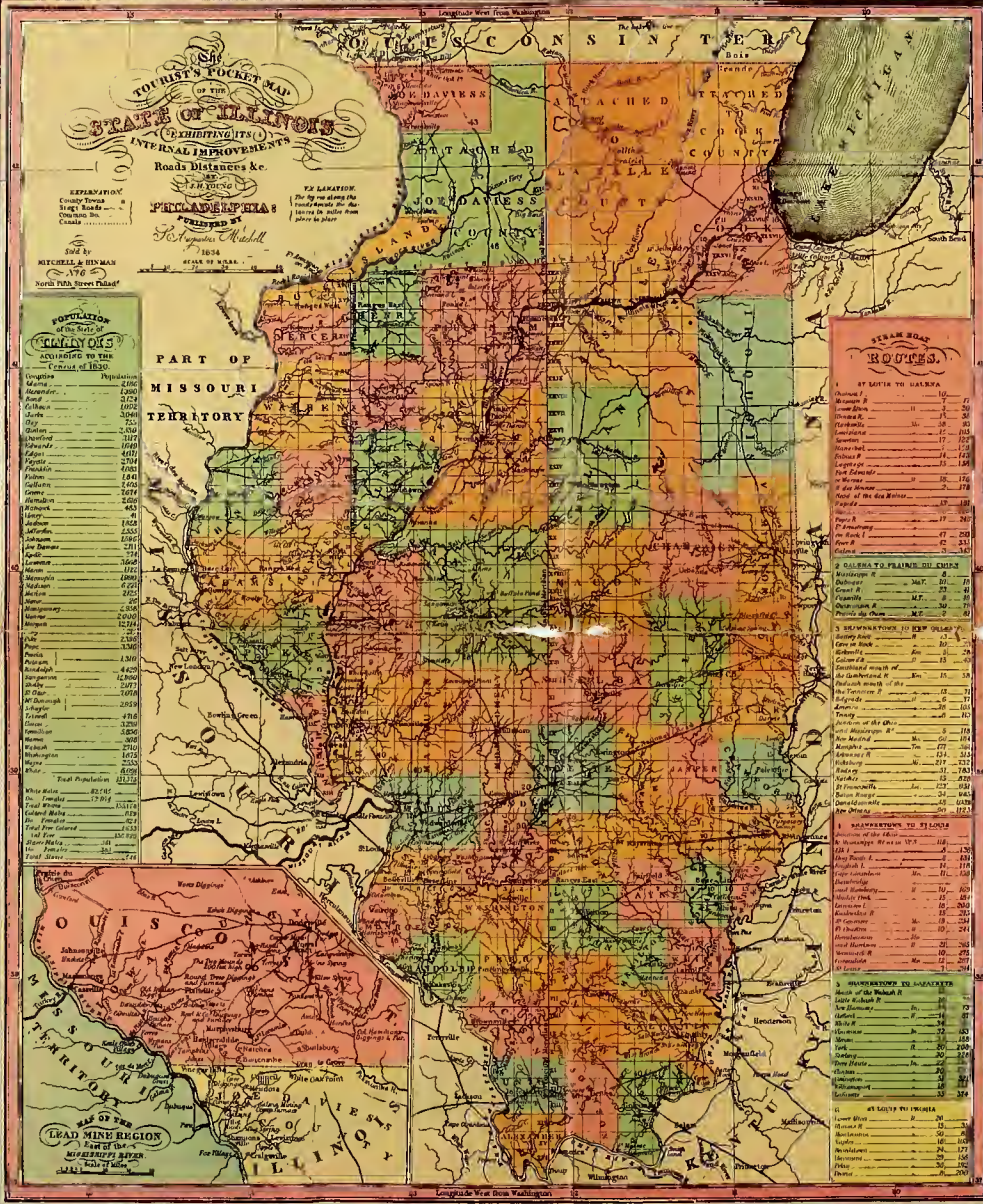
26-27 — **Decatur** — Antique & Collectors Show. (Am. Assoc. of Univ. Women)

DECEMBER

1 — **Rossville** — Christmas Toyland Parade.



SHADRACH BOND FIRST
GOVERNOR, STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1818, 1822



LA SALLE STREET IN 1889

COURT HOUSE SQUARE LA SALLE AND RANDOLPH 1853. IN THIS BUILDING
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BODY LAY IN STATE MAY 1 AND 2, 1865.

THE FIRST STAGE COACH LINE RUNNING WEST FROM CHICAGO 1834
CHICAGO TO OTTAWA OFFICE AT LAKE AND DEARBORN

LA SALLE STREET IN 1934



Lincoln Lore

May, 1981

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1719

BEEN TO SPRINGFIELD LATELY?

The answer every Lincoln enthusiast would like to be able to give is, yes. Of all the Lincoln sites in the country, none is as important as Springfield. Lincoln's home, his tomb, his law office, the legislature in which he served, the state supreme court before which he argued, and the railroad station from which he departed for Washington are in Springfield. The Illinois State Historical Library contains the research materials that all Lincoln students want and need to read. The whole environment is invigorating and always serves to spur enthusiasm for research on the life of America's most important President.

Springfield's ambience has always been conducive to learning about and appreciating Abraham Lincoln's life. Those of you who have not been to Springfield lately are in for a pleasant surprise when you return to this Lincoln mecca. The

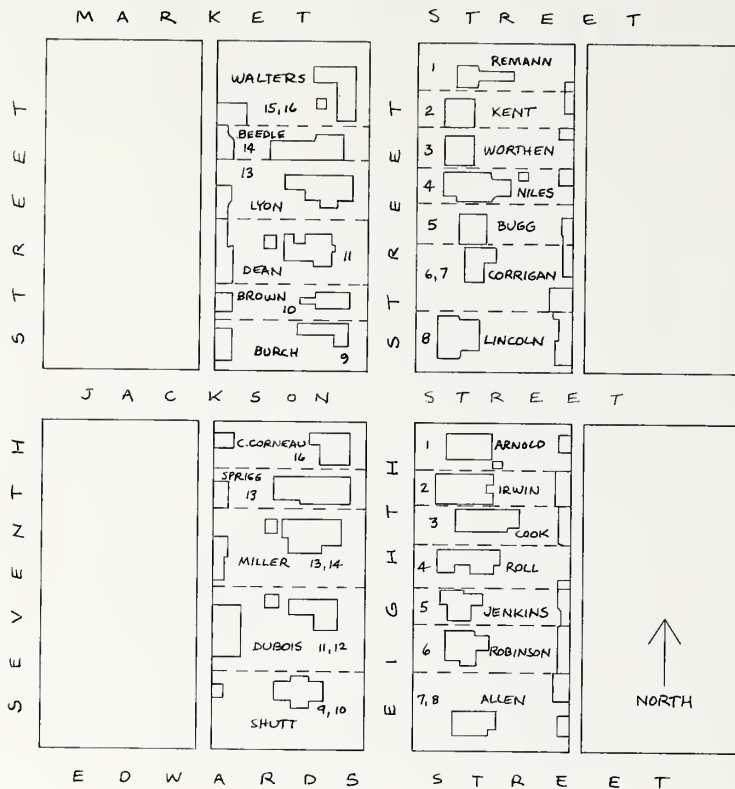
improvements in the Lincoln sites in recent years are far too numerous to catalogue here, but the most ambitious recent work deserves special notice.

The National Park Service, which administers the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, has embarked on a program to enhance the environment around the Lincoln home, pushing back the commercial blight which threatens so many of the nation's historic landmarks. The Lincoln home is not a brave little clapboard shrine bobbing on a sea of asphalt parking lots. It is not surrounded by tawdry curio-hawkers and phony museums which derive their only real element of authenticity from the genuine historic site they exploit and degrade. Visiting the Lincoln home consists of more than one briefly exhilarating encounter with an honest original preceded and followed by jarringly depressing confrontations with flim-



Courtesy National Park Service

FIGURE 1. William Beedle house.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. Map of Mr. Lincoln's neighborhood, adapted from the "Historical Base Map, 1860" drawn by the National Park Service.

flams and neon. It is, instead, a soothing, moving encounter with the environment of Abraham Lincoln's America.

Picket fences line the board sidewalks which lead the visitor through a four-block area the National Park Service describes as "Mr. Lincoln's neighborhood." At the rate of one house a year, the National Park Service has been restoring the homes around Lincoln's home to look, as nearly as possible, as they did in 1860. As always, the Park Service is willing to compromise with the inexorable ravages of time. Some homes are gone and probably cannot be replaced. Others cannot be reasonably restored to an 1860 state. In general, they will be more demanding of the buildings closest to the Lincoln home and allow more license in those further away. Near the Lincoln home, they may reconstruct a missing structure or two. All of the buildings will have information signs in front.

To date, the houses of William Beedle and George Shutt have undergone renovation. The Henson Robinson house is currently undergoing restoration (built in 1863, it is another of the Park Service's compromises). Others will follow in future years. Already, one feels more at ease in the area of the Lincoln home, and, when the project is completed, visitors will be able to stroll the streets of Lincoln's neighborhood much as he might have done himself.

Who were Lincoln's neighbors? George W. Shutt, who rented his home in 1860, was a young Democratic lawyer who spoke at a rally for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. Members of the Shutt clan had been in Sangamon County for decades. Like many of Springfield's citizens, they had come from Virginia to Illinois via Kentucky. George's relationship with the other Shutt is not clear, but he had married a Virginian, Mary Osburn, and shared Democratic political sympathies with the earlier Shutt pioneers in Sangamon County.

William H. Beedle was also a renter. He made his living as a fireman, but little else is known of this man who was not a long-time Springfield resident.

Henson Robinson, on the other hand, lived in Springfield for more than forty years. Born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1839, he came to

Springfield in 1858. A tinner by trade, Robinson entered a partnership with George Bauman in 1861 to sell stoves, furnaces, and tinware. Contracts for the manufacture of soldiers' mess plates and tin cups during the Civil War brought prosperity. A Methodist and a temperance man, Robinson was nevertheless a member of the Democratic party while Lincoln was still in Springfield. The Sixteenth President, of course, never saw Robinson's house, but its style is in keeping with the other restorations, and retaining the structure helps maintain the urban flavor of fairly dense settlement proper for the Lincoln neighborhood.

Sarah Cook, Robinson's neighbor on the present site, was a widow with six children. She rented her home from John A. Mason and took in roomers to help make ends meet. Mrs. Cook was born in 1809 in Warren, Ohio. She moved to Illinois with her husband Eli and settled in Springfield around 1840. He was a hatter. Her husband died in 1853, and for a brief time she operated a photographic studio in Springfield.

Charles Arnold's house is near Mrs. Cook's but located on the rear of the lot it occupied in 1860. Arnold lived in the house from 1850 to the 1870s. Born in Massachusetts in 1809, this transplanted Yankee, like most of his fellow New Englanders in Illinois, was a Whig. In 1840 he had been elected County Treasurer, and he was twice elected Sheriff of Sangamon County (1848 and 1852). Public office and Whig affiliation as well as physical proximity made Arnold an acquaintance of Lincoln's. He was married and (in 1850) had three children.

An even more prominent politician in Lincoln's neighborhood was Jesse Kilgore Dubois. He built the home across the street from the Henson Robinson house in 1858 and resided there for most of his neighbor's Presidency. Dubois was born in southeastern Illinois in 1811. He served with Lincoln in the state legislature, and their mutual devotion to the Whig party forged a fairly close friendship. He named his second child by his second

wife Lincoln. Dubois moved into the Republican party in 1856. Elected State Auditor that year, he moved to Springfield to assume his office. Reelected in 1860, Dubois had worked hard for Lincoln's election too, and he was to be sorely disappointed when he proved to have but little influence on the administration's appointments. Dubois was a loyal partisan but a man of narrow horizons who had hardly left his native state since birth. His request to have his son-in-law made Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Minnesota was opposed by the entire Minnesota congressional delegation, and Lincoln simply could not make the unprecedented move of appointing him in the face of such opposition. Bitterly disappointed, Dubois grumbled for years about Lincoln's treatment of him, but he did work for the President's reelection in 1864. He played a prominent role in Lincoln's funeral and was an active member of the National Lincoln Monument Association. Adelia Morris Dubois, Jesse's second wife, and Dubois himself remained friends of Mrs. Lincoln's throughout her unhappy widowhood.

Allen Miller, whose house is now next to Dubois's on the north, was a Sangamon County native (born in 1828). He and his wife Clarissa had seven children. He built his home around 1855. Miller dealt in leather goods, stoves, and tinware.

Julia Sprigg occupied the next house to the north. She was a widow, and her husband, Maryland native John C. Sprigg, had been a bank clerk. They had six children. Mrs. Sprigg herself had been born in Germany in 1815. Mr. Sprigg died in 1852, and Mrs. Sprigg moved to the house near the Lincolns in 1853. She became a friend of Mrs. Lincoln's, and her daughter often acted as babysitter for Tad and Willie Lincoln.

Charles Corneau's house, moved to prevent demolition in 1962, now sits next to the Lincoln home. He lived in the house from 1855 until his death in June, 1860. Corneau was Lincoln's druggist. He had also been a Whig in politics. Charles Corneau was born in Pennsylvania in 1826.

Almost nothing is known about Frederick Dean, but we do

know something about Lincoln's other neighbor across the street, Henson Lyon, who rented his home from Lemuel Ide. Lyon was a farmer who had resided two and one-half miles from Springfield after leaving Kentucky for Sangamon County in 1834. The home is famous for a post-Civil War resident, Samuel Rosenwald, the father of philanthropist Julius Rosenwald.

Many of the houses that stood near the Lincoln home in 1860 are gone now. The National Park Service may reconstruct a few of these, but most will have to be known from plat maps and census data, not from pleasant strolls through a tree-shaded historic site. In hopes of making this article a useful tool for the researcher, these now-phantom residents will be described in the following paragraphs. Those readers interested in this article primarily as a guide to the reconstructed Lincoln Home National Historic Site might want to turn to the last page for the concluding paragraphs on the site.

Moving northward from the Lincoln home, one finds the home sites of Henry Corrigan, Edward Bugg, Lotus Niles, Amos Worthen, Jesse Kent, and Mary Remann. Corrigan, born in Ireland in 1810, was retired by 1860. He was a good deal better off than his neighbor to the south, Abraham Lincoln. Corrigan valued his real estate at \$30,000. Bugg was a teamster. Born in England in 1812, he married a Virginian and had one son. He valued his real estate at \$4,000 in 1860, up from \$410 a decade before. By 1870 Bugg was a clerk. He seems to have been an ambitious and modestly successful man.

Lotus Niles, born in 1820, listed his occupation as "secretary" in the 1860 census. Whatever his precise duties,

they seem to have been remunerative, for he valued his real estate at \$7,000 and his personal property at \$2,500. Moreover, two female servants occupied his home along with his wife and three children. Amos Worthen was the State Geologist (he valued his real estate at \$5,000 in 1860). Jesse H. Kent was born in Ohio in 1812. A carriage-maker by trade, Kent valued his real estate at \$3,000 in 1860, up from \$350 in 1850, when he had listed his trade as "plough stocker." Kent had been a steady Whig in politics. The last house on Lincoln's block was Mary Remann's boarding house. A widow, Mrs. Remann had three children and rented rooms to John and Alexander Black.

Across Jackson Street to the south were the homes of Jared P. Irwin, John E. Roll, Jameson Jenkins, and Solomon Allen. Irwin had lived in Springfield briefly after 1837, when he laid bricks for the foundation of what is now the Old State Capitol. He returned to Pennsylvania, married, and moved back to Springfield in 1857. Irwin was an active Republican, an officer in Springfield's Lincoln Club in 1860. The Lincolns gave him as souvenirs some of their letters they were about to burn in preparation for their departure to Washington in 1861.

John E. Roll, born in New Jersey in 1814, had known Lincoln from the period of his earliest entry in Illinois. In 1831 Roll had helped Lincoln construct the flatboat he was to take to New Orleans for Denton Offutt. Roll moved to Springfield in 1831 and became a plasterer. He did well, valuing his real estate at \$4,750 in 1850, a figure well above that claimed by many of Lincoln's neighbors at that date. Eventually he became a contractor, building more than one hundred houses in Springfield. He was a steady Whig voter in the 1840s. The



Courtesy National Park Service

FIGURE 3. Julia Sprigg house.



Courtesy National Park Service

FIGURE 4. Allen Miller house.

Lincolns left their dog Fido with Roll when they departed for Washington in 1861.

Jameson Jenkins was born in North Carolina in 1810. He was married and had one daughter. Census takers noted the race of black and mulatto citizens, and the Jenkins family were listed as mulattoes. Mr. Jenkins was a drayman and drove Lincoln to the depot for his departure to Washington. His daughter married the son of Lincoln's barber William Florville. Solomon Allen, born in 1788, was a veteran of the War of 1812. He was a gunsmith. His barn still survives, but his house was demolished in the 1890s.

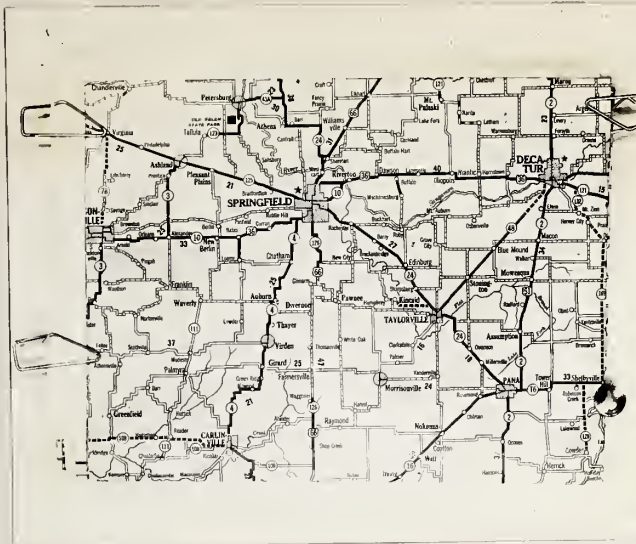
Across the street from the Lincolns lived William S. Burch, Ira Brown, and Ann J. Walters. Burch, born in 1814, was a clerk in a retail store (he valued his real estate at \$2,000 in 1860). Little is known about Ira Brown, Jr., or the widow Ann J. Walters, who had four children and valued her real estate at \$6,000 in 1860.

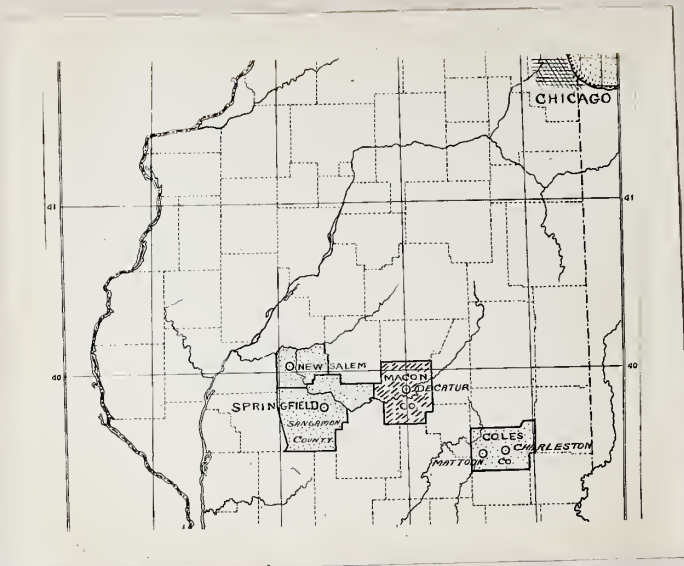
One of Abraham Lincoln's most notable qualities was his ability to transcend his environment. He was a common man, yet uncommon. His immediate environment is, nevertheless, always worthy of scrutiny. No one is completely exempt from the impress of his environment. Lincoln's neighborhood, it seems, contained both the expected and the unexpected. Many of its residents were substantial middling citizens who had steadily improved their economic lot. Men who had supported the Whig party predominated in the immediate neighborhood, just as they did in Springfield and Sangamon County as a whole. One might have expected the neighborhood to be more homogeneous in ethnic makeup, however. Persons born in Germany, England, and Ireland

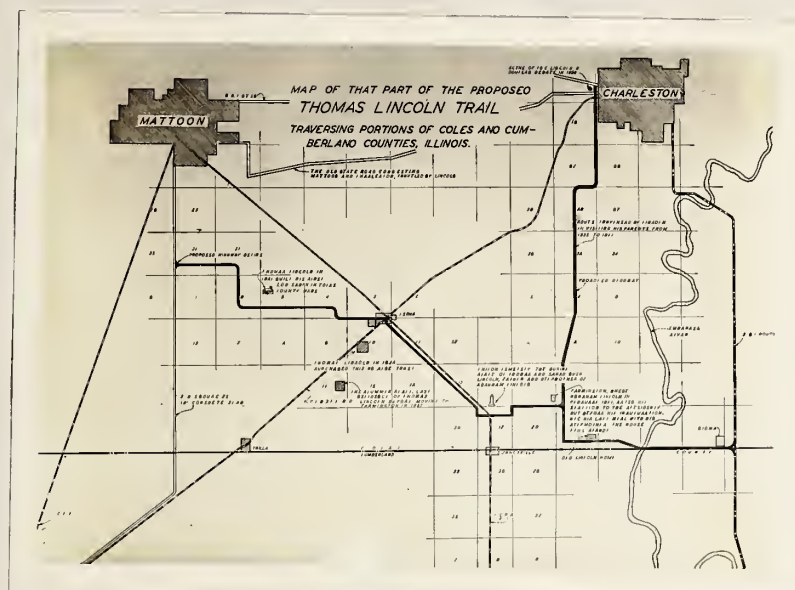
were Lincoln's neighbors. So were mulattoes. Springfield may well have exposed Lincoln to a more complex variety of experiences than has been previously thought.

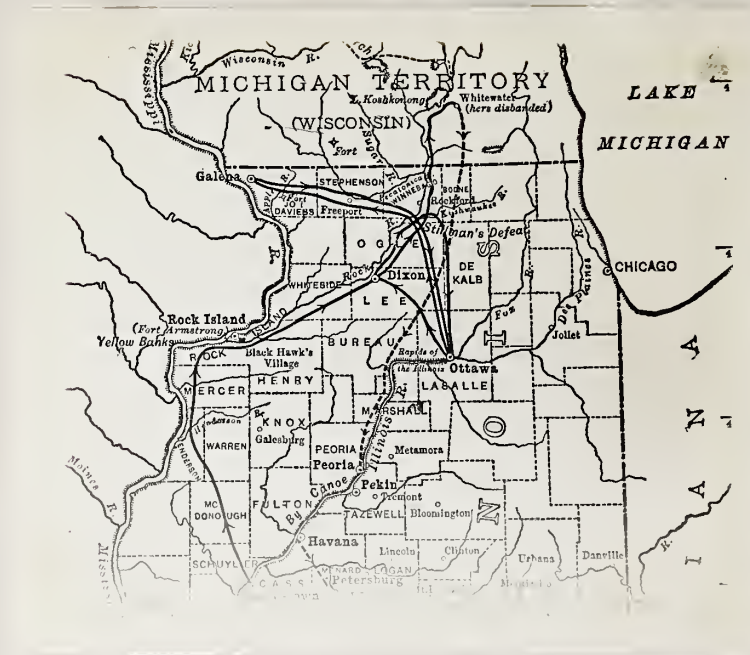
One suspects that more Americans learn history from historic sites than from books and lectures—especially after their years of formal schooling are over. Developing historic sites as the National Park Service now does is more than a matter of insulating the surviving reminders of this country's hallowed past from visual blight and from commercial exploitation heedless of authenticity. By enriching the memorials and monuments with the insights of the new social history, the National Park Service communicates an understanding of history that truly updates what the casual visitor may have learned in high school or college. All Lincoln students should acknowledge the distinguished role the National Park Service plays in keeping Americans abreast of the developments in the historical field which might otherwise remain the exclusive property of a handful of professional historians and devoted buffs.

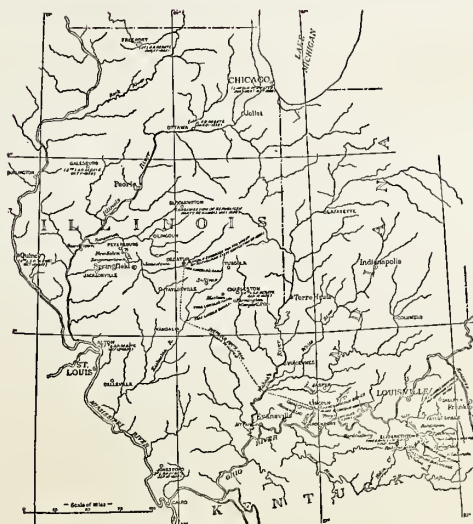
It would be a mistake to end here and to underestimate the sheer pleasure involved in all this. No one who would take the trouble to visit the Lincoln sites in Springfield could fail to be impressed with the experience. If you have a chance, go there and see for yourself. If the timing is right, walk over to the Lincoln home around sundown. Tread the board sidewalks in relative solitude after the roar of the traffic on the busy street behind the home has subsided. Look at Lincoln's neighborhood in the twilight. You will likely remember the walk for the rest of your life.





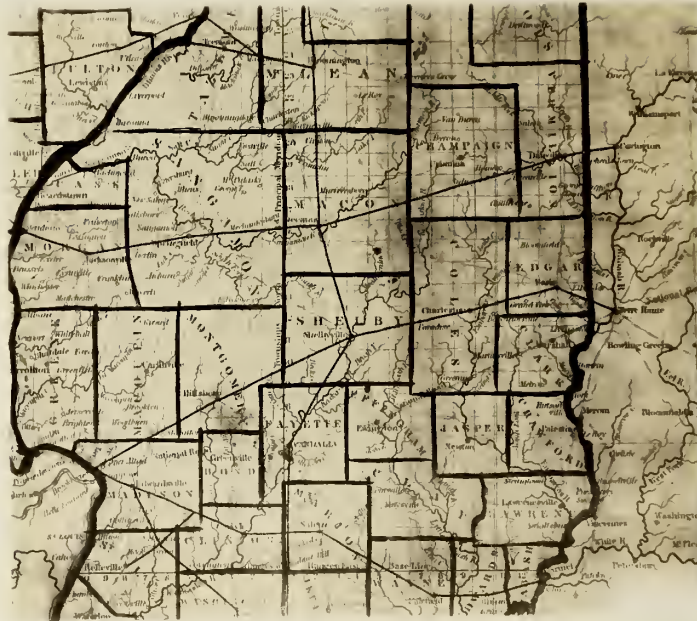






Lincoln lives fifty years in the region here mapped.

Map loaned by Ida Tarbell.



Ill in 1837-38



Ill. in 1837-38

ILLINOIS MAPS

DRAWER 124

ILLINOIS IN GENERAL

